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LABOR INFORMATION BULLETIN

VOLUME II APRIL 1935 NUMBER 4

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Issued by
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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LABOR INFORMATION BULLETIN

APRIL 1935

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BORIS STERN, Editor

135470-O U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1935

LABOR INFORMATION BULLETIN
April 1935

TWO YEARS OF EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

BY

ROBERT FECHNER, DIRECTOR

"For the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources, ... the President is authorized ... to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails, and fire-lanes in the national parks and national forests..."

-- Public Act No. 5--Seventy-third Congress

April 5, 1935, marked the second anniversary of the existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The first man was selected and enrolled for C.C.C. work on April 7, 1933, two days after the emergency conservation work had been organized. Ten days later the first camp, with an enrollment of 200 unemployed young men, was established at Luray, Va.

During the 2 years that followed, emergency conservation work supplied jobs to over 1,000,000 workers, each employed for a period of 6 months or longer. They received over $205,000,000 in wages. Of this amount $160,000,000 was distributed to their dependents, who at one time or another numbered nearly 3,000,000 persons.

The workers are each enrolled for a period of 6 months. At the expiration of the term they can enroll for another term if they so desire. They are provided with food, clothing, shelter, and medical attention, and are entitled to a cash allowance of $30 per month. Of this amount $25 is distributed to their needy dependents in accordance with the allotment which each worker is required to make at the time of enrollment.

The average number of workers enrolled at any one time in the 1,650 C.C.C. camps scattered throughout the country was about 350,000. In March 1935, the end of the fourth enrollment period, approximately 295,000 workers were employed in emergency conservation work. The total pay roll for the month was $14,200,000.

The money value of the conservation work accomplished during the first 20 months of the existence of the C.C.C. is estimated

Photo by U.S. Forest Service

ON THEIR WAY TO WORK

at $335,000,000. This is in addition to other work which cannot possibly be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Trails for the quick movement of fire-fighting units and installation of an effective communication system have greatly reduced the risk of forest fires on 1,650,000 acres of forest. Nearly 19,000,000 acres have been cleared of rodents and insects, and of tree and plant diseases. Dams have been built, trees planted, and telephone lines established. Recreational areas in the national parks have been enlarged and made more beautiful and more accessible.

The two primary objectives of the emergency conservation work program have been to conserve the Nation's youth, which has been seriously handicapped by the prolonged depression, and to restore and conserve the Nation's natural resources. Indirectly it has also contributed to the economic recovery of the country.

Over $367,000,000 has been spent on building, equipping, and maintaining the camps, on food and clothing for the workers, and on tools and materials to carry on the program of conservation work. A large part of this money has found its way directly to other workers employed in private industry. About 50,000 skilled and semiskilled mechanics have been employed to construct the camps. Over 25,000 foresters, technicians, and foremen have been hired to plan, guide, and supervise the work of the men enrolled in the camps. About 1,500 unemployed school teachers have been given jobs to carry out the educational and vocational program of the C.C.C.

BUILDING A FOREST TRAIL

CONSERVING THE NATION'S YOUTH

The U. S. Department of Labor is charged with the responsibility of selecting the workers to be enrolled in emergency conservation work. These workers are chosen from among the hundreds of thousands of young men who are out of a job through no fault of their own. Approximately 9 out of every 10 workers enrolled in the C.C.C. during the 2 years were unmarried and between the ages of 18 and 25. Many of them had never had a job since leaving school. Young unmarried men are selected for this work because the depression made it most difficult for this group to get a job. They are also best fitted for conservation work and profit most from the outdoor life which is associated with this type of work.

Health Conditions. Many of the men enrolled are undernourished and too weak for the rigors of camp life. They are therefore first taken to a physical conditioning camp for a period of 2 weeks. Here they are properly fed, inoculated against disease, and gradually prepared for the more arduous life and work to follow.

The effect of the work and the outdoor life on the health of workers enrolled in the C.C.C. may be judged by the fact that 14,000 members selected at random from all sections of the United States showed an average weight gain per man of more than 7 pounds during their 6 months' enrollment.

The death rate in the C.C.C. camps is 2.7 per thousand members. This is approximately one-third as high as the rate among unselected men of a similar age group. In other words, for every three deaths which occur among young men in the country as a whole only one death occurs among an equal number of workers of the same age enrolled in the emergency conservation work camps.

Education and Training. A study of 183,000 persons enrolled in the camps revealed that one-half of 1 percent (915) had

Photo by U.S. Forest Service

PLANTING A NEW FOREST

no schooling whatever prior to entering the C.C.C. About one-half of the 183,000 persons studied had not progressed beyond grammar school; 46 out of every 100 had been in high school; and 3 out of every 100 had been in college.

To provide educational and vocational opportunities for the workers enrolled, voluntary courses and vocational guidance have been inaugurated in all camps. Classes meet in the camps, in neighboring schoolhouses and universities, and sometimes in the town hall of the city nearest to the camp. The work is carried on by instructors under the guidance of an educational director appointed by the United States Office of Education.

It is estimated that in February 1935 171,000 workers took part in voluntary systematic study in 25,250 classes conducted by 15,750 teachers and educational advisers. Each camp averaged approximately 10 different courses given twice a week.

Courses in vocational guidance had the largest class attendance. Among these courses the most popular were photography, radio, engineering, typing, auto mechanics, and forestry. Approximately 13,600 workers were enrolled in these subjects.

High-school courses in physical education, mathematics, music, and journalism were attended by over 3,500 workers. Close to 1,900 men were instructed in the elementary subjects of arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, and English.

CONSERVING THE NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Protection of forests from the scourge of fire has been the major project of the conservation program. To enable forest rangers and wardens to detect and report forest fires, C.C.C. workers have built and maintained 65,600 miles of telephone lines, 800 lookout houses, and 1,650 lookout towers; 2,600 acres of forests have been cleared for 7 emergency airplane landing fields. Quick access to forest fires has been made possible by building approximately 50,000 miles of trails and 24,200 bridges. In addition, 6,100 toolhouses have been constructed for fire-fighting equipment. Fire spreading has been prevented by 32,100 miles of firebreaks and 18,000 miles of roadside cleared of inflammable material. Over 3,000,000 acres of forests have been surveyed to locate underground water which can be used to fight fires. Pumps and special pile-driving machinery mounted on trucks are used to tap the underground springs. Actual fighting of fires by C.C.C. workers consumed 1½ million man-days.

Poisonous plants on livestock ranges have been exterminated on 75,000 acres. Over 5,000,000 acres have been cleared of ground squirrels, prairie dogs, gophers, rabbits, and porcupines.

To prevent soil from being worn away by running water, 123 soil-erosion camps have been established in 22 States. Approximately 875,000 check dams have been built, millions of young trees planted, and grass sown to absorb running water.

Forest playgrounds and national parks have not been overlooked by the C.C.C. Over 450,000 acres have been added to State parks throughout the Nation. This has raised the country's State park area to 3,650,000 acres. Recreation facilities and conveniences have been further developed on nearly 2,000,000 acres. Foot, horse, and vehicle trails have been built; simple shelters provided against inclement weather; picnic tables, log cabins, community recreation lodges, and places for boating, swimming, and fishing improved and increased in number.

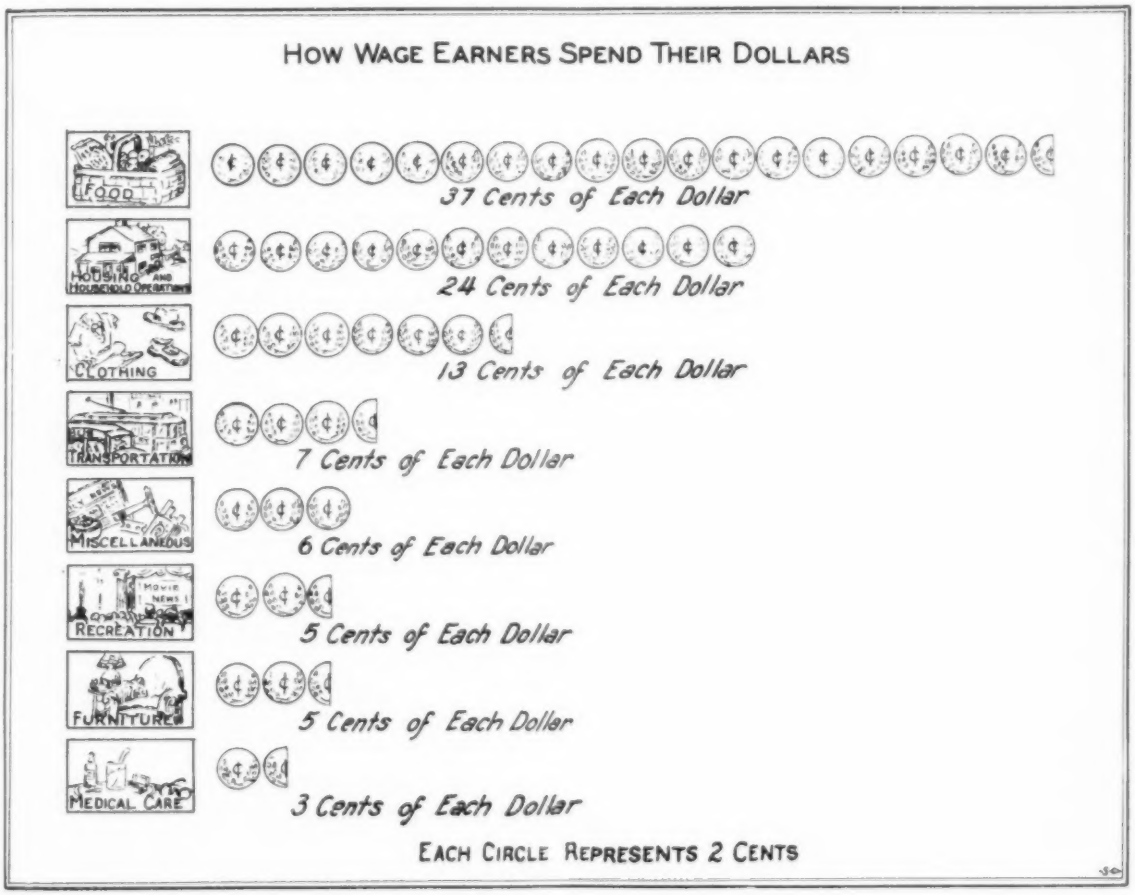
PLANS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps has proven so successful in carrying out its objectives that the President of the United States has authorized an immediate extension of its personnel and activities. It is contemplated to increase the number of workers enrolled for emergency conservation work at any one time to approximately 600,000. The construction of new camps will raise the total in operation to more than 2,900. Even with this increase, it will not be possible to take care of half of the applications now on file with the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work.

How Wage Earners in Manchester, N. H, Spend Their Income

Approximately 37 cents out of every dollar spent by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in Manchester, N. H., went for food during the year ending August 31, 1934. Clothing consumed 13 cents of each dollar; housing and household operation 12 cents each. These facts were disclosed in a recent survey of the spending habits of 150 families of employed wage earners in Manchester, N. H. The study was conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the New Hampshire Minimum Wage Office, and the New Hampshire Emergency Relief Administration. Similar investigations are now in progress in 40 other small and large cities scattered throughout the United States.

The object of these surveys is to bring the cost-of-living figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics up to date. In order to measure changes in the cost of the goods purchased by a group of wage earners accurately, the Bureau of Labor Statistics must take into consideration not only the changes in prices of goods and services consumed by the group, but also the consuming and spending habits of the group. The proportion of the annual income that an average wage earner's family spends on food,



shelter, clothing, education, medicine, insurance, and the hundreds of other items which enter into the family's budget, is an important factor in calculating the effects of price changes on the cost of living. For instance, when a wage earner in Manchester spends three times as much of his income on food as on clothing it is clear that advances in the price of the foodstuffs he consumes will increase his cost of living three times faster than similar increases in the price of the clothing he buys.

The families studied in Manchester, N. H., represent a cross-section of employed wage earners and lower-salaried workers with incomes of not less than $500 a year. Families on relief at any time during the year, or families in which there was not at least one breadwinner who had a minimum employment of 3½ days per week for 36 weeks during the year, were not included in this study. Out of the 340 jobs held by the 328 wage earners in the 150 families covered by the survey, 136 were in textile mills and 77 in shoe factories.

The average income of the 150 families was about $1,600 during the year. It varied in amount from $572 in one family with one full-time earner to $4,573 in a family with seven earners, five of whom worked most of the year. The differences in the incomes between families were largely due to differences in the number of wage earners in the family rather than to differences in wage rates. Families with incomes of over $2,500 per annum averaged more than three times as many breadwinners per family as did the families with the lowest incomes of between $500 and $900 per annum. Of the 150 families studied, 107 had more than one breadwinner. On the average, the chief breadwinner of the family earned approximately 53 cents out of every dollar of the family income. Sons and daughters 18 years of age and older, living at home, contributed 24 cents of each dollar. Wives supplied 15 percent and other members 8 percent of the total annual family income.

INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES OF FAMILIES OF WAGE EARNERS AND LOW-SALARIED WORKERS IN 1934

INCOME GROUP	NUMBER OF FAMILIES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EARNERS PER FAMILY	AVERAGE FAMILY INCOME	AVERAGE EXPENDITURES	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Under $900	10	1.3	$751	$844	- $93
$900 and under $1,200 . . .	25	1.7	1,058	1,132	- 74
$1,200 and under $1,500 . .	41	2.0	1,349	1,396	- 47
$1,500 and under $1,800 . .	29	2.0	1,618	1,585	+ 33
$1,800 and under $2,100 . .	20	2.5	1,953	1,831	+ 122
$2,100 and under $2,500 . .	16	3.1	2,258	2,202	+ 56
$2,500 and over	9	4.3	3,234	3,027	+ 207
All income groups . . .	150	2.2	1,603	1,593	+ 10

Families with different annual incomes spent their money in slightly different ways. Those with annual incomes under $1,500 spent a greater share of each dollar for housing, household operation, and medical care, than those with annual incomes of more than $1,500. Workers who earned more than $1,500 a year spent more for clothing, furnishings, recreation, transportation, and education.

Families with annual incomes of less than $1,500 spent more than they earned during the year. This means that they either

went further into debt or made inroads into their previous savings. The deficit in the family income of those earning less than $900 during the year averaged $93 per family. On the other hand, families with incomes of more than $1,500 per year spent less than they earned. The savings of the families which earned more than $2,500 per annum averaged approximately $207 per family.

WAGES AND EARNINGS OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED TEXTILE WORKERS

Hourly earnings of woolen and worsted goods workers advanced 36 percent upon the adoption of the code in August 1933. During the following year a further increase of 5 percent was registered. Weekly earnings rose 3 percent with the adoption of the code but declined 9 percent during the ensuing year ending August 1934.

These facts were disclosed in the third report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on hourly and weekly earnings in the textile industry. This survey was requested by the President of the United States upon the termination of the general strike in the textile industry in September 1933. A summary of the cotton-textile report appeared in the February 1934 Labor Information Bulletin, and the silk and rayon report was summarized in the March issue.

The survey of the woolen and worsted goods industry covered three periods: the first 3 months of 1932 (when 110,500 wage earners were employed in this industry); August 1933 (when 163,000 were at work); and August 1934 (when employment had dropped to 110,200). In each period approximately one-third of the wage earners employed were covered in the study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURLY EARNINGS

Earnings of woolen and worsted goods workers in the first quarter of 1932 averaged 36.5 cents per hour. In August 1933 hourly earnings averaged 47 cents and in August 1934 they were 49.3 cents.

Out of every 1,000 workers employed in the woolen and worsted goods industry in --

			Per hour
1932,	119	earned less than	25 cents
	436	" " "	35 "
	727	" " "	45 "
	862	" " "	55 "
	945	" " "	65 "
	985	" " "	75 "
1933,	1	earned less than	25 cents
	34	" " "	35 "
	612	" " "	45 "
	780	" " "	55 "
	868	" " "	65 "
	936	" " "	75 "
1934,	1	earned less than	25 cents
	28	" " "	35 "
	533	" " "	45 "
	731	" " "	55 "
	845	" " "	65 "
	928	" " "	75 "

The increases in hourly earnings under the code were greatest for the lowest paid workers. From the first 3 months of 1932 to August 1933 hourly earnings of the lowest paid quarter of the workers advanced 23 percent as compared with an increase of 13 percent for the highest paid quarter of the workers. A year later hourly wages for the lowest paid quarter of the workers were 26

percent higher than during the first 3 months of 1932; for the upper quarter of workers they were 19 percent higher.

Wages of doffers, the least skilled of the woman workers, who are engaged in removing full spindles from the machine and replacing them with empty ones, advanced from 25 cents per hour during the first 3 months of 1932 to 36 cents in August 1934, which is an increase of 46 percent. The earnings of perchers, a highly skilled group of expert male inspectors of finished cloth, advanced from 46 cents in 1932 to 52½ cents in 1934, or an increase of 14 percent.

The highest hourly earnings prevailed in the Middle Atlantic region, which includes New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and in southern New England, which includes Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Plants in these regions employ 75 percent of all the workers in the industry. Slightly lower wages existed in northern New England, which includes Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, woolen and worsted goods workers received the lowest wages. Plants in these southern States, however, employ only 3 percent of all the workers in the industry.

In August 1934, out of every 100 male workers employed in each region, 17 received less than 50 cents per hour in the Middle Atlantic region, 22 in southern New England, 28 in northern New England, and 63 in the South. Half of the female workers in the Middle Atlantic region earned less than 50 cents per hour, compared with 51 percent in southern New England, 53 percent in northern New England, and 84 percent in the South.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS WORKERS

EARNINGS	JANUARY–MARCH 1932		AUGUST 1933		AUGUST 1934	
	NUMBER OF WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF WORKERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	38,509	*100.0*	41,427	*100.0*	31,984	*100.0*
Less than 30 cents	9,864	*25.7*	125	*.3*	54	*.2*
30 and less than 35 cents . . .	6,942	*18.0*	1,269	*3.1*	831	*2.6*
35 and less than 40 cents . . .	7,111	*18.5*	17,391	*42.0*	10,700	*33.4*
40 and less than 45 cents . . .	4,094	*10.6*	6,568	*15.9*	5,474	*17.1*
45 and less than 50 cents . . .	2,817	*7.3*	4,088	*9.8*	3,554	*11.1*
50 and less than 55 cents . . .	2,373	*6.2*	2,874	*6.9*	2,753	*8.6*
55 and less than 60 cents . . .	1,731	*4.5*	2,019	*4.9*	1,953	*6.1*
60 and less than 65 cents . . .	1,467	*3.8*	1,628	*3.9*	1,717	*5.5*
65 and less than 70 cents . . .	970	*2.5*	1,591	*3.8*	1,432	*4.5*
70 and less than 75 cents . . .	557	*1.5*	1,212	*2.9*	1,221	*3.8*
75 and less than 80 cents . . .	260	*.6*	982	*2.4*	782	*2.4*
80 cents and over	323	*.8*	1,680	*4.0*	1,513	*4.7*

WEEKLY EARNINGS

Woolen and worsted goods workers averaged $16.15 per week during the first 3 months of 1932. Their earnings reached a low point of $13 in March 1933. Five months later, in August 1933, their average weekly earnings were $17.50. A sharp decline in available work during the following year reduced the average hours of work from 37 to

32 per week. This brought average weekly earnings down to $15.15 in August 1934.

Although workers in the woolen and worsted goods branch of the textile industry averaged larger weekly earnings than either the cotton or silk and rayon workers, nearly one-fifth of the males and two-fifths of the females received less than $10 per week in August 1934. Ten out of every 100 workers earned less than $5.45 per week.

The decline in the weekly earnings between August 1933 and August 1934, which resulted from lack of available employment, fell heaviest on those in the lower income groups. In August 1933 the lowest quarter of workers employed earned $14 a week or less. A year later this group averaged $9.45 or less.

Out of every 1,000 woolen and worsted goods workers employed in --

			Per week
August 1933,	28	earned less than	$5
	150	" " "	$12
	529	" " "	$16
	740	" " "	$20
	943	" " "	$30
August 1934,	88	earned less than	$5
	357	" " "	$12
	608	" " "	$16
	770	" " "	$20
	951	" " "	$30

The least skilled occupations benefited most by the code. Weekly earnings of doffers, for instance, rose from $9.03 in 1932 to $11.89 in August 1933. This is an increase of 32 percent. Weekly earnings of spooler tenders, also a low skilled occupation, rose from $10.50 to $13.74 during the period, an increase of over 30 percent.

On the other hand, some of the highly skilled occupations suffered declines in weekly earnings under the code. Earnings of loom fixers dropped from $30.70 per week in 1932 to $30 in August 1933. Weavers suffered a decline from $21.40 to $20.80 per week during the same period.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION	JANUARY-MARCH 1932		AUGUST 1933		AUGUST 1934	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Loom fixers	$30.72	*None*	$30.00	*None*	$27.12	*None*
Weavers	21.38	$19.12	20.81	$18.73	18.53	$16.80
Mule spinners	20.07	*None*	22.52	*None*	19.07	*None*
Perchers	18.96	*None*	20.02	*None*	16.25	*None*
Frame spinners	17.17	13.80	19.42	14.68	16.64	11.61
Drawers-in, hand	*None*	16.06	*None*	17.01	*None*	16.22
Drawing-frame tenders	13.65	11.85	14.44	13.11	10.18	9.56
Cill-box tenders	11.28	11.14	13.74	12.32	10.96	10.08
Doffers	*None*	9.08	*None*	11.89	*None*	7.68

During the ensuing year, however, ending in August 1934, the lower skilled occupations suffered the largest decreases in weekly earnings. In August 1934 weekly earnings of doffers and spooler tenders were, respectively, 35 and 17 percent lower than in August 1933. During the same period the earnings of skilled loom fixers decreased by 10 percent and those of weavers 11 percent.

In August 1934 the weekly pay for male workers averaged $18.45 in the Middle Atlantic region, $17.55 in southern New England, $17.10 in northern New England, and $14.95 in the South. These earnings represent declines from the previous year of 14 percent in southern New England, 12 percent

in the Middle Atlantic region, and 2 percent in northern New England. In contrast to the North, weekly earnings in the South rose between August 1933 and August 1934. Earnings of male workers increased from $14.20 to $14.95 and of female workers from $12.35 to $12.80 per week. The latter increase lifted weekly earnings of female workers in the South above the weekly earnings of females in New England.

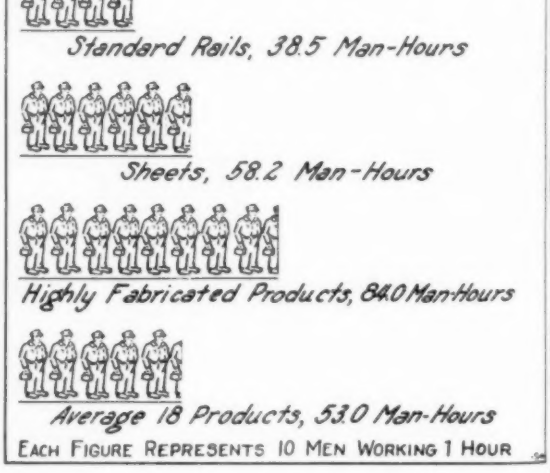
THE AMOUNT OF LABOR CONSUMED IN PRODUCING STEEL

The total direct and indirect labor time required to manufacture finished steel products is variously estimated from 29 man-hours, needed to produce a ton of steel billets, the simplest semifinished steel product, to 84 man-hours, required to manufacture a ton of the most highly fabricated steel products. The average for 18 different types of finished steel products studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor is 53 man-hours per ton. Rolled structural steel requires 33.9 man-hours; standard rails, 38.5 hours; and tin plate, 80.6 man-hours.

It is a well-known fact that Federal expenditures for construction of roads, bridges, public buildings, and housing create two channels of employment. One group of workers is employed directly on the site of the project -- to dig and prepare the ground, and to put up, assemble, and finish the structure. Another group of workers is employed in factories and mines and on railroads, in manufacturing and transporting the various materials used in the actual construction at the site of the project.

The amount and kind of employment provided on the site of any P. W. A. project can be determined precisely from the payroll records on the job. The number of workers required to produce and transport the materials needed cannot, however, be determined directly. These products are usually manufactured simultaneously or side by side with similar products used for other than P. W. A. purposes, and the labor time spent on them cannot be easily segregated.

It has therefore become necessary to devise a different method of measuring the amount of employment in manufacturing and transportation industries attributable to the P. W. A. The present study of steel products is the first step in that direction.


LABOR TIME SPENT IN PRODUCING ONE TON OF STEEL PRODUCTS
Rolled Structural Steel, 33.9 Man-Hours
Standard Rails, 38.5 Man-Hours
Sheets, 58.2 Man-Hours
Highly Fabricated Products, 84.0 Man-Hours
Average 18 Products, 53.0 Man-Hours
EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 10 MEN WORKING 1 HOUR

steel is by far the most important item used on P. W. A. projects. Other major materials are lumber and cement. Other data showing the labor time required to produce and transport all of the important materials used on P. W. A. work will make it possible approximately to determine the total amount of employment resulting from P. W. A. expenditures.

All finished steel products are manufactured from raw steel, known in the trade as steel ingots. On the average, a total of 17 man-hours of labor is required to produce one ton of steel ingots. Only about one-fifth of this total time is spent on manufacturing proper; that is, in producing the pig iron in the smelter, and then the raw steel. The balance of the labor time is spent in mining, handling and transporting the various materials, such as iron ore, coke, and other ingredients or fluxes, used in producing ingots. An average of six tons of these minerals is required for each ton of steel ingots.

The records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that it requires on the average 8.6 man-hours to extract the quantities of the various minerals used to produce the pig iron and the other raw materials needed for one ton of steel ingots. The transportation of these raw materials to the smelter consumes on the average 5.1 man-hours. Smelting pig iron from raw materials and manufacturing a ton of steel ingots require an additional 3.3 man-hours.

To convert raw steel into a ton of finished products requires additional direct and indirect labor. The amount of such labor varies, depending on the extent of fabrication the products require. A relatively simple product, such as structrual steel in rolled form, requires 16.9 man-hours per ton in addition to the 17 man-hours used in making raw steel. Highly fabricated products require 67 additional man-hours of direct and indirect labor.

LABOR TIME SPENT IN PRODUCING ONE TON OF STEEL INGOTS
Mining, 8.6 Man-Hours
Transportation, 5.1 Man-Hours
Manufacturing, 3.3 Man-Hours
EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 1 MAN WORKING 1 HOUR

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MARCH 1935

Approximately 121,000 workers were returned to employment in all manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries between February and March 1935. Weekly pay rolls in March averaged $5,400,000 higher than in the preceding month. These estimates are based on reports from 128,764 representative establishments in 90 manufacturing and 17 nonmanufacturing industries.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment in manufacturing industries in March is estimated at 6,906,000. This is an increase of 97,000 over the 6,809,000 who had jobs during the previous month. Weekly pay rolls advanced from $140,600,000 in February to $144,100,000 in March.

March was the fourth successive month in which gains for factory employment and pay rolls have been shown. Employment increased in 68 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Pay rolls increased in 67 industries. Large gains in employment and pay rolls were reported in the following major industries:

	EMPLOYMENT INCREASE	PAY-ROLL INCREASE
	Percent	*Percent*
Fertilizers	39.3	43.1
Railroad car building .	19.6	25.6
Cement	9.9	13.3
Agricultural implements	9.3	12.7
Carpets and rugs . . .	8.1	13.0
Brick and tile	7.4	8.3
Engines and tractors .	6.3	7.2

Among the 32 industries in which employment decreased between February and March, the largest declines were reported by canning and preserving, silk and rayon goods, slaughtering and meat packing, and tobacco.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Increased in the Durable-Goods Industries. The durable-goods industries are engaged in the manufacture of such raw materials as lumber, cement, iron and steel, which do not wear out rapidly and need not be quickly replaced. In this classification are also included the industries which use these durable raw materials to produce finished products such as houses, automobiles, locomotives, and radios.

In March 1935 these durable-goods industries provided employment to 3,070,000 wage earners. This is an increase of 68,000 over the 3,002,000 employed during the previous month. All the seven groups of industries included in the durable-goods classification employed more workers in March than in February. The gains in employment were:

18,500 in machinery manufacturing
14,600 in transportation equipment
11,000 in lumber
10,300 in iron and steel
6,700 in stone, clay, and glass
3,700 in nonferrous metals
3,400 in railroad repair shops

The total estimated employment in the durable-goods industries in March 1935 was 161,000 larger than a year ago. Railroad repair shops employed 9,200 fewer workers and the stone, clay, and glass group 2,100 fewer workers. These losses were more than offset by increases of 64,100 in machinery manufacturing; 56,900 in transportation equipment; 19,300 in lumber; 16,300 in iron and steel; and 15,300 in nonferrous metals.

Employment Increased in the Nondurable-Goods Industries. The nondurable-goods industries are engaged in the manufacture of products such as foodstuffs, newspapers and magazines, cigars, and cigarettes, which are consumed at once, or such other products as clothing and shoes, which wear out relatively quickly and must be rapidly replaced.

These industries provided employment to 3,836,000 wage earners in March as compared with 3,807,000 in the preceding month -- an increase of 29,000. Food products was the only group in this class of industries which employed fewer workers in March than in February. In this industry employment declined by 7,700. The remaining nondurable-goods groups employed more workers. The gains were:

13,100 in textiles
11,100 in chemicals
3,600 in leather
1,000 in paper and printing
700 in tobacco products
200 in rubber
7,100 in unclassified industries

Compared with March 1934, total employment in the nondurable-goods industries declined by 24,400. Paper and printing added 17,000 workers. The leather group remained unchanged. Employment declined by 23,800 in foodstuffs; 13,000 in textiles; 9,100 in tobacco products; and 5,100 in rubber.

$740,000 in transportation equipment
662,000 in machinery manufacturing
278,000 in lumber
230,000 in stone, clay, and glass
217,000 in railroad repair shops
124,000 in iron and steel
98,000 in nonferrous metals

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MARCH 1935, FEBRUARY 1935, and MARCH 1934

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED		
	MARCH 1935*	FEBRUARY 1935‡	MARCH 1934
All industries	6,906,300	6,809,000	6,770,100
Durable-goods groups:	*3,070,400*	*3,002,200*	*2,909,800*
Iron and steel	617,700	607,400	601,480
Machinery	738,500	720,000	674,400
Transportation equipment	583,200	568,600	526,300
Railroad repair shops	258,400	255,000	267,600
Nonferrous metals	227,500	223,800	212,200
Lumber	464,700	453,700	445,400
Stone, clay, and glass	180,400	173,700	182,500
Nondurable-goods groups:	*3,835,900*	*3,806,800*	*3,860,300*
Textiles	1,616,400	1,603,300	1,629,400
Leather	299,900	298,300	299,900
Foods	619,300	627,000	643,100
Tobacco	80,000	79,300	89,100
Paper and printing	514,600	513,600	497,600
Chemicals	375,400	364,300	375,600
Rubber	111,900	111,700	117,000
Unclassified	218,400	211,300	208,600

* *Preliminary* ‡ *Revised*

PAY ROLLS

Pay Rolls Increased in the Durable-Goods Industries. The total weekly pay roll in the durable-goods industries advanced from $66,700,000 in February to $69,050,000 in March. This is an increase of $2,340,000. All of the durable-goods industry groups had larger weekly pay rolls in March than in the preceding month. The gains in the weekly wage income of the workers employed were:

Compared with a year ago, the weekly pay rolls in the durable-goods industries showed an increase of $8,937,000. Pay-roll gains over March 1934 were reported in all groups included in this classification. Over the 12-month period the weekly wage income of the workers employed was increased:

$2,626,000 in machinery manufacturing
2,513,000 in transportation equipment
2,022,000 in iron and steel
815,000 in lumber

572,000 in nonferrous metals
239,000 in stone, clay, and glass
150,000 in railroad repair shops

Pay Rolls Increased in Nondurable-Goods Industries. The weekly wage bill of the nondurable-goods industries in March was approximately $75,084,000, or $1,172,000 larger than in the preceding month. Weekly pay rolls declined by $69,000 in the food group and by $52,000 in the rubber group. The other nondurable-goods groups reported increases in their weekly pay rolls. The gains in the wage incomes of the employed workers varied from $60,000 for paper and printing to $729,000 in textiles.

The weekly pay rolls of the nondurable-goods industries in March 1935 was $3,340,000 larger than a year ago. Small reductions in weekly pay rolls, varying in amount from $4,000 to $33,000, were reported over the year by the leather, tobacco, and rubber groups of industries. These reductions were more than offset by pay-roll increases in the remaining nondurable-goods groups. The largest increase over the 12-month period occurred in the textile group. It amounted to $1,331,000. Other increases in the weekly wage income of the employed workers varied from $126,000 in foodstuffs to $1,011,000 in paper and printing.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MARCH 1935, FEBRUARY 1935, and MARCH 1934

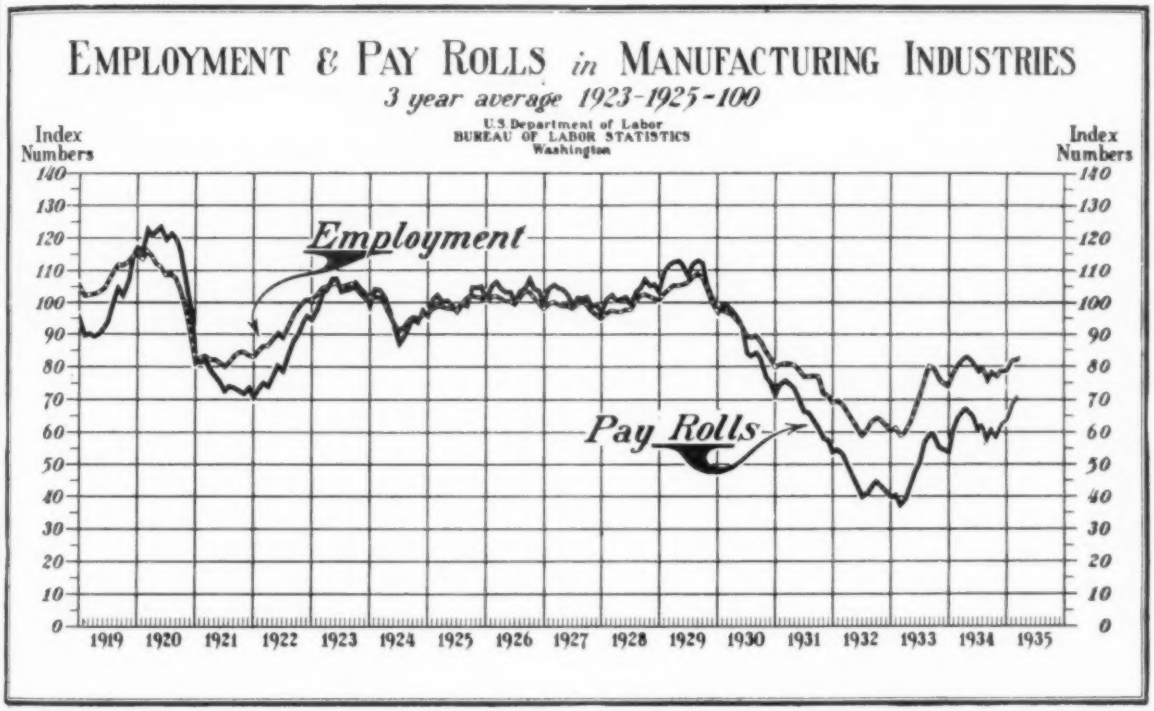
INDUSTRY	AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL		
	MARCH 1935*	FEBRUARY 1935‡	MARCH 1934
All industries	$144,129,000	$140,618,000	$131,852,000
Durable-goods groups:	*69,045,000*	*66,706,000*	*60,108,000*
Iron and steel	14,672,000	14,548,000	12,650,000
Machinery	15,825,000	15,163,000	13,199,000
Transportation equipment	17,042,000	16,302,000	14,529,000
Railroad repair shops	6,727,000	6,510,000	6,577,000
Nonferrous metals	4,735,000	4,647,000	4,163,000
Lumber	6,724,000	6,446,000	5,909,000
Stone, clay, and glass	3,320,000	3,090,000	3,081,000
Nondurable-goods groups:	*75,084,000*	*73,912,000*	*71,744,000*
Textiles	27,495,000	26,766,000	26,164,000
Leather	5,875,000	5,763,000	5,896,000
Foods	12,648,000	12,717,000	12,522,000
Tobacco	986,000	908,000	1,019,000
Paper and printing	12,561,000	12,501,000	11,550,000
Chemicals	7,997,000	7,751,000	7,417,000
Rubber	2,441,000	2,493,000	2,445,000
Unclassified	5,081,000	5,013,000	4,731,000

* *Preliminary* ‡ *Revised*

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment in manufacturing industries in March 1935 was 1½ percent higher than in the previous month, and 2 percent higher than a year ago. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics index for factory employment in March is 82.4, compared with 81.2 in February and 80.8 in March 1934. This means that for every 1,000 persons employed on the average during 1923-25, 824 persons had jobs in March 1935, compared with 812 in February and 808 a year ago.

Weekly pay rolls in March advanced more rapidly than employment. They were 2½ percent higher than in February and 9.3 percent higher than a year ago. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics factory pay roll index for March is 70.8, as against 69.1 in February, and 64.8 in March 1934. In other words, for every $100 paid out in weekly wages during 1923-25, wage earners received $70.80 in March, as against $69.10 in February and $64.80 in March of last year.



HOURS OF WORK AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment in manufacturing industries in March 1935 averaged 36.5 hours per week, compared with 38 hours in the preceding month. The average weekly hours in March of this year were approximately the same as a year ago. Hourly earnings averaged 57 cents in March, compared with an equal amount in February and 53 cents in March of last year. The 1935 averages are based on reports of 22,130 establishments, employing

3,577,457 wage earners. The 1934 figures are based on data from 14,160 establishments with 2,716,429 employees.

HOURS OF WORK AND HOURLY EARNINGS

In five selected representative durable-goods industries the average weekly hours and the average hourly earnings in March 1935 were --

Weekly hours:
- 40.0 in automobiles
- 37.0 in foundries and machine shops
- 35.5 in sawmills
- 35.5 in blast furnaces and rolling mills
- 33.0 in brick manufacturing

Hourly earnings (in cents):
- 71.0 in automobiles
- 66.5 in blast furnaces and rolling mills
- 60.0 in foundries and machine shops
- 45.5 in brick manufacturing
- 44.0 in sawmills

In five selected representative nondurable-goods industries the average weekly hours and the average earnings per hour in March 1935 were --

Weekly hours:
- 39.0 in paper and pulp
- 38.5 in slaughtering and meat packing
- 35.0 in cotton-goods manufacturing
- 35.0 in petroleum refining
- 32.0 in tires and inner tubes

Hourly earnings (in cents):
- 85.0 in tires and inner tubes
- 79.0 in petroleum refining
- 56.5 in slaughtering and meat packing
- 52.5 in paper and pulp
- 38.0 in cotton-goods manufacturing

Employment in the rubber tire and inner tube industry averaged 1½ hours less per week this March than a year ago. Cotton-goods manufacturing averaged half an hour less. There was no change in the weekly hours of employment in petroleum refining and slaughtering and meat packing. In the remaining six selected industries employment averaged more hours per week than a year ago.

All the 10 representative durable and nondurable-goods industries reported higher average earnings per hour in March 1935 than in March a year previous. Increases of from 5 to 8½ cents per hour were reported in automobiles, blast furnaces and rolling mills, petroleum refining, and rubber tires and inner tubes. In the remaining six selected industries, the increases in the hourly earnings ranged from slightly less than 1 cent per hour in cotton-goods manufacturing to 4 cents in brick manufacturing.

WEEKLY EARNINGS

Weekly earnings of the workers employed in manufacturing industries in March 1935 averaged $21.10, as against $20.95 in the preceding month and $19.50 in March a year ago. These averages are based on total pay-roll reports, which include part-time as well as full-time employees. The 1935 averages are based on earnings of 3,889,414 wage earners employed in 24,658 establishments. The 1934 average is calculated from earnings of 3,445,732 wage earners employed in 19,094 establishments.

The average weekly earnings of workers employed in the five selected representative durable-goods industries were:

- $28.30 in automobiles
- 23.65 in blast furnaces and rolling mills
- 22.25 in foundries and machine shops
- 15.30 in sawmills
- 15.20 in brick manufacturing

In the five selected nondurable-goods industries the weekly wage income of the employed workers averaged --

- $27.40 in petroleum refining
- 26.95 in rubber tires and inner tubes
- 22.10 in slaughtering and meat packing
- 20.50 in paper and pulp
- 13.35 in cotton-goods manufacturing

There was practically no change in the average weekly earnings of the workers employed in cotton-goods manufacturing this March as compared with March 1934. In blast furnaces and rolling mills the workers averaged $3.40 per week more than a year ago; in automobiles $2.60 more; in foundries and machine shops and brick manufacturing $2 more. Increases varying from 75 cents per week in petroleum refining to $1.90 in paper and pulp manufacturing occurred in the other five selected industries.

EMPLOYMENT, PAY ROLLS, WAGES, AND HOURS IN SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	MARCH 1935	FEB. 1935	MARCH 1934
RETAIL TRADE			
Employment.....	2,138,000	2,102,000	2,190,000
Weekly pay roll..	$56,470,000	54,430,000	54,910,000
Weekly hours....	41.5	41	41.5
Hourly earnings.	$0.58	.54	.53
Weekly earnings.	$20.45	20.20	19.40
WHOLESALE TRADE			
Employment.....	1,248,000	1,252,000	1,212,000
Weekly pay roll.	$27,740,000	27,400,000	25,890,000
Weekly hours....	41	40.5	42.5
Hourly earnings.	$0.64	.65	.61
Weekly earnings.	$26.60	26.95	26.15
STEAM RAILROADS			
Employment.....	965,600	957,000	967,000
Weekly pay roll.	$29,815,000	28,700,000	27,378,000
Weekly earnings.	$30.90	30.00	27.75
BITUMINOUS COAL			
Employment.....	374,300	372,000	350,900
Weekly pay roll.	$7,461,000	7,307,000	6,511,000
Weekly hours....	30.5	30	34
Hourly earnings.	$0.71	.72	.57
Weekly earnings.	$21.30	21.10	19.45
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH			
Employment.....	274,100	275,200	275,200
Weekly pay roll.	$10,890,000	10,540,000	10,180,000
Weekly hours....	38.5	38.5	38
Hourly earnings.	$0.76	.74	.72
Weekly earnings.	$28.60	27.05	27.30

INDUSTRY	MARCH 1935	FEB. 1935	MARCH 1934
HOTELS			
Employment.....	271,600	272,200	271,300
Weekly pay roll.	$3,584,000	3,557,000	3,495,000
Weekly hours....	48.5	48	48
Hourly earnings.	$0.28	.28	.27
Weekly earnings.	$13.75	13.60	13.15
POWER and LIGHT			
Employment.....	266,000	263,000	261,400
Weekly pay roll.	$7,548,000	7,442,000	7,187,000
Weekly hours....	40	39.5	40
Hourly earnings.	$0.70	.75	.72
Weekly earnings.	$30.70	29.50	28.90
ELECTRIC RAILROADS			
Employment.....	190,400	189,600	191,400
Weekly pay roll.	$5,422,000	5,396,000	5,319,000
Weekly earnings.	$28.25	28.30	27.75
LAUNDRIES			
Employment.....	185,900	185,600	184,700
Weekly pay roll.	$2,848,000	2,821,000	2,759,000
Weekly hours....	40.5	40.5	39
Hourly earnings.	$0.36	.36	.37
Weekly earnings.	$15.40	15.20	14.80
DYEING & CLEANING			
Employment.....	42,800	41,100	42,800
Weekly pay roll.	$781,000	727,000	755,000
Weekly hours....	41	40.5	40
Hourly earnings.	$0.44	.43	.44
Weekly earnings.	$17.95	17.40	17.65

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN MARCH 1935

AGRICULTURE

Farmers' Income. The total cash income of farmers from all sources is estimated at $1,397,000,000 during the first 3 months of 1935, compared with $1,312,000,000 during the same period of 1934. Income from sales of farm products in 1935 accounted for $1,226,000,000, as against $1,215,000,000 a year ago. Rental and benefit payments amounted to $171,000,000 this year, compared with $97,000,000 during the first 3 months of last year.

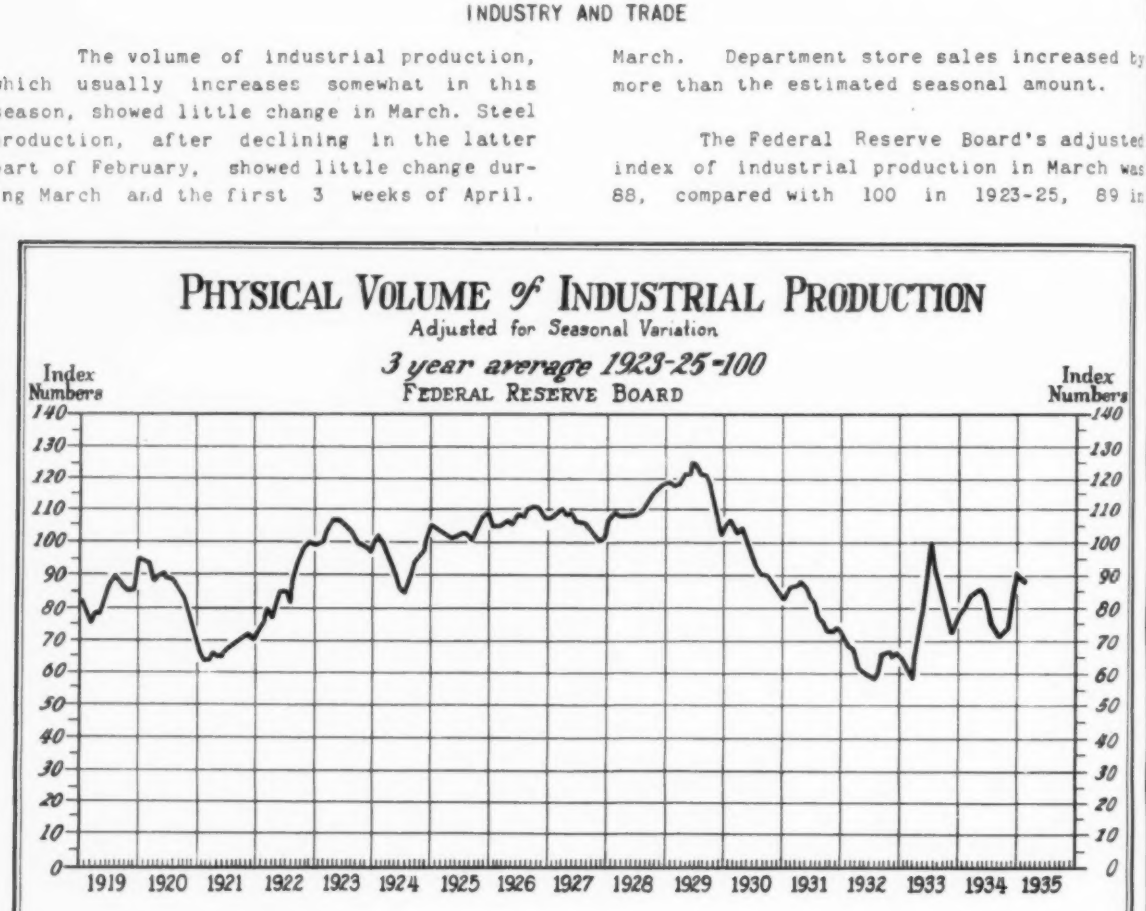
The Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Food Dollar. Out of every dollar spent by city consumers in retail stores on beef, pork, hams, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, potatoes, flour, and bread, the farmer received 45½ cents in February 1935, compared with 56½ cents in 1913, 50 cents in 1929, and 35 cents in 1932. The farmer's share of consumers' expenditures for fresh and canned fruits and vegetables is somewhat less than his share of the 10 foods mentioned above.

The balance of the consumer's dollar, 54½ cents in February 1935, is charged to transporting, processing, and marketing these foodstuffs. In 1913 these charges averaged 43½ cents out of each consumer's dollar, as against 50 cents in 1929 and 65 cents in 1932.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

The volume of industrial production, which usually increases somewhat in this season, showed little change in March. Steel production, after declining in the latter part of February, showed little change during March and the first 3 weeks of April. Output of automobiles increased further and was larger than in the corresponding period of any year since 1929. Distribution of commodities by rail showed little change in March. Department store sales increased by more than the estimated seasonal amount.

The Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of industrial production in March was 88, compared with 100 in 1923-25, 89 in February 1935, and 84 in March 1934. Industrial production in March 1935 was thus 1 percent lower than in the preceding month, but nearly 5 percent higher than a year ago.



BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL BAROMETERS

Automobiles. Total production of cars and trucks in the United States in March 1935 is estimated at 429,800 units -- 82,300 cars more than in February and 91,400 more than a year ago.

Bituminous Coal. Output of bituminous coal in March 1935 is estimated at 38,850,000 tons -- 4,430,000 tons more than in the preceding month and 351,000 tons more than in March 1934.

Building Permits. The increase in building construction during March 1935 was greater than during any March since 1929. The total value of building permits issued in 772 identical cities was $60,420,000--$21,100,000, or 53.5 percent, more than in February, and $25,700,000, or 75 percent, more than a year ago.

Cotton Textiles. The cotton-textile industry consumed in March 491,000 bales of raw cotton -- 3,000 bales more than in February, but 64,000 bales less than in March of last year.

Electric Power. Production of electric power in March is estimated at 1,722 million kilowatt hours per week--24 million kilowatt hours per week less than in the preceding month, but 67 million kilowatt hours per week more than in March 1934.

Railroad Freight Car Loadings. Class I railroads averaged 682,500 freight cars per week -- 20,000 cars per week more than in the previous month, but 13,000 cars less per week than a year ago.

Retail Trade. The Federal Reserve Board index of department store sales was 81 in March, compared with 75 in the previous month and 78 a year ago.

Steel. Production of steel ingots in March was 2,831,000 tons -- 89,000 tons more than in February, and 70,000 tons more than in March of last year.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF IN MARCH 1935

Public Works In March 1935. For the first time since July 1934 the number of workers employed at the site of P. W. A. construction projects was higher than in the preceding month. Approximately 282,000 workers were employed in March, as compared with 272,000 in February. The total pay roll for the month increased $700,000 from $16,900,000 in February 1935 to $17,600,000 in March.

Emergency Relief Work. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration estimates that there were approximately 2,400,000 persons employed on emergency relief work during March 1935. This is a decrease of 58,000, as compared with February. The total pay roll for the month amounted to $64,000,000, or $47,000 more than in the preceding month.

Emergency Relief. Preliminary reports received by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from 144 cities indicate that the number of cases receiving emergency relief from public funds during March 1935 decreased slightly from the previous month. Expenditures for emergency relief increased only 2 percent in spite of the fact that the month of March has 3 days more than February.

The total number of families receiving unemployment relief in these 144 communities was 2,203,000 in March, compared with 2,213,000 in the preceding month. Total expenditures increased from $69,421,000 in February to $70,966,000 in March.

WHAT HAPPENED TO PRICES IN MARCH 1935

Wholesale Prices. The general level of wholesale commodity prices in March was slightly lower than in the preceding month. It was 7.6 percent higher than a year ago. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of wholesale prices was 79.3 in March 1935, compared with 100 in 1926, 79.5 in February 1935, and 73.7 in March a year ago. This means that $79.30 could purchase in March 1935 the same amount of commodities that cost $79.50 in February, $73.70 in March 1934, and $100 in 1926.

INDEX OF WHOLESALE PRICES

ITEM	1926	MARCH 1935	MARCH 1934	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) MARCH 1934 TO MARCH 1935
	Index	*Index*	*Index*	*Percent*
All commodities	100	79.4	73.7	+ 7.7
Farm products	100	78.2	61.3	+ 27.7
Raw materials	100	76.6	65.9	+ 16.2
Semimanufactured articles . . .	100	71.8	74.3	- 3.4
Finished products	100	81.7	77.2	+ 5.8

Retail Prices. Retail food prices in 51 cities scattered throughout the United States averaged one-half of 1 percent lower in March 1935 than in the preceding month. They were 12½ percent higher than a year ago. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail food prices in March 1935 was 75.8, compared with 100 in 1926, 76.1 in February 1935, and 67.4 in March 1934. In other words, for every dollar's worth of food bought in retail markets during 1926, the consumer paid on the average 76 cents in March 1935, as against 67½ cents in March a year ago.

AVERAGE RETAIL FOOD PRICES FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE

ITEM	RETAIL PRICE		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) MARCH 1934 TO MARCH 1935	
	MARCH 1935	MARCH 1934		
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Percent*
Bread, pound	8.3	8.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Butter, pound	37.4	31.3	+ 6.1	+19.5
Milk, quart	11.9	11.1	+ .8	+ 7.2
Eggs, dozen	28.6	24.7	+ 3.9	+15.8
Potatoes, pound . . .	1.7	2.9	- 1.2	-41.4
Lard, pound	18.7	10.3	+ 8.4	+81.6
Pork chops, pound . .	32.6	24.4	+ 8.2	+33.6
Round steak, pound . .	35.3	25.1	+10.2	+40.6
Sugar, pound	5.4	5.5	- .1	- 1.8
Coffee, pound	27.3	27.1	+ .2	+ .7

QUESTION AND ANSWER DEPARTMENT

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE WORK-RELIEF BILL RECENTLY PASSED BY CONGRESS?

NAME OF BILL AND DATE OF ENACTMENT

The bill is known as the "Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935." It was passed by Congress on April 6 and was signed by the President on April 8, 1935.

AMOUNT OF MONEY PROVIDED AND HOW IT IS TO BE SPENT

The total amount of money appropriated by Congress in the act is $4,880,000,000. Of this money, $880,000,000 is allotted to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to continue its present relief program until direct relief is completely replaced by work relief, as provided in this act. The remaining $4,000,000,000 is to be spent at the discretion and under the direction of the President prior to June 30, 1937, on the following major projects:

$900,000,000 on loans or grants, or both, for projects of States, territories, and possessions.

$800,000,000 on highways, roads, streets, and elimination of grade crossings.

$600,000,000 on the Civilian Conservation Corps.

$500,000,000 on rural rehabiliation and relief in stricken agricultural areas, and on irrigation and reclamation.

$450,000,000 on housing.

$350,000,000 on sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, prevention of stream pollution, reforestation, flood control, etc.

$300,000,000 on assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons.

$100,000,000 on rural electrification.

The President is authorized to increase the expenditures on any project by amounts not to exceed 20 percent of the sum appropriated for the project. No part of this money is to be spent on munitions, warships, military, or naval materials.

HOURS OF WORK AND RATES OF WAGES

The President is authorized to determine for each State the hours of work and the rates of pay for skilled or unskilled labor employed on public highway construction and other related projects. Wages must be so determined by the President as not to decrease the going rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature. In the case of permanent buildings for the use of any department of the Federal Government or in the District of Columbia, the wage rates prevailing for work of a similar nature must apply.

Preference in the employment of labor on public highway construction and other related projects must be given to persons receiving relief, where they are qualified. This preference, however, does not apply in the case of executive, administrative, supervisory, and highly-skilled positions.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION

Workers employed on work-relief projects are entitled to disability or death compensation for accidents incurred while so employed. The rates of compensation are to be similar to those provided in the Act of February 15, 1934, for the workers employed by the Federal Civil Works Administration. Payments are to be made from a special fund to be administered by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

In addition to the Labor Information Bulletin, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics also publishes the Monthly Labor Review. The Review gives, in much greater detail than the Bulletin can give, current data on employment, prices, wages, etc. It also contains each month a number of special articles on labor subjects. The April 1935 issue covers such topics as --

Dismissal compensation in foreign countries
New study of family expenditures
Activities of cooperative housing societies in 1933
Unemployment survey of Springfield, Ohio, 1934
Industrial homework, 1934
Summary of N.R.A. codes adopted during February 1935
Invalidity and old-age pensions in Australia, 1934
Wages and working conditions of London clerks
Recent developments in workers' education
Decisions of National Labor Relations Board
Average annual wage payments in Ohio, 1929-1933
Earnings and employment in retail trade, 1933
Activities of United States Employment Service
Building operations in principal cities, 1934

The subscription price of the Monthly Labor Review is $3.50 per year in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and $4.75 in other countries. Orders should be sent direct to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.